

### Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5V$ , $T_a = 25^\circ C$ ; unless otherwise noted.)

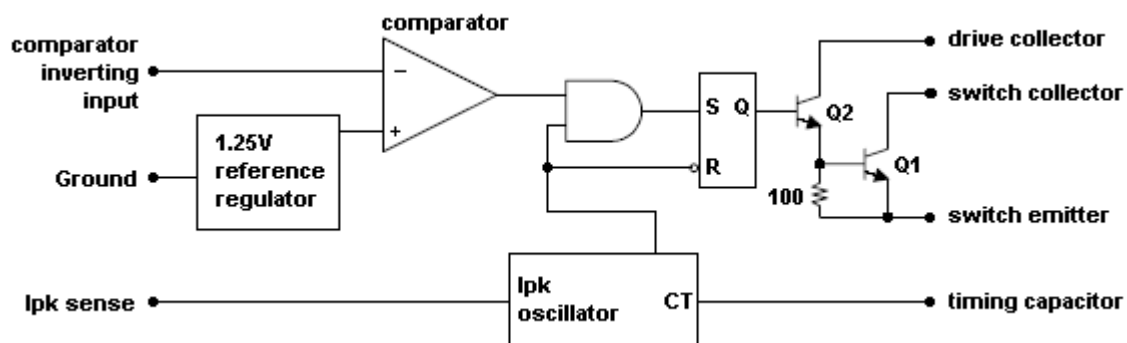
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Oscillator (OSC)</b>						
Frequency	$F_{OSC}$	$C_T = 1nF$ , $V_{pin5} = 0V$	24	33	42	KHz
Charge Current	$I_{CHARGE}$	$V_{CC} = 5V \sim 40V$	24	30	42	$\mu A$
Discharge Current	$I_{DISCHARGE}$	$V_{CC} = 5V \sim 40V$	140	200	260	$\mu A$
Discharge to Charge current ratio	$I_{DISCHARGE} / I_{CHARGE}$	Pin7 to $V_{CC}$	5.2	6.5	7.5	--
Current Limit Sense Voltage	$V_{IPK(SENSE)}$	$I_{DISCHARGE} = I_{CHARGE}$	250	--	350	mV
<b>Output switch (note1)</b>						
Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_{SW} = 1A$ , pin1, 8 connected	--	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_{SW} = 1A$ , $I_d = 50mA$	--	0.45	0.7	V
DC current gain	$H_{FE}$	$I_{SW} = 1A$ , $V_{CE} = 0.5V$	50	75	--	--
Collector off-state current	$I_{C(OFF)}$	$V_{CE} = 40V$	--	0.01	100	$\mu A$
<b>Comparator</b>						
Threshold Voltage	$V_{REF}$		1.225	1.25	1.275	V
Line regulation	$REG_{LINE}$	$V_{CC} = 3V \sim 40V$	--	--	6	mV
<b>Total device</b>						
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC} = 5V \sim 40V$ , $C_T = 1nF$ , pin7= $V_{CC}$ , pin5> $V_{TH}$ , pin2=Gnd, remaining pins open	--	3	5	mA

**Notes1:** Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible

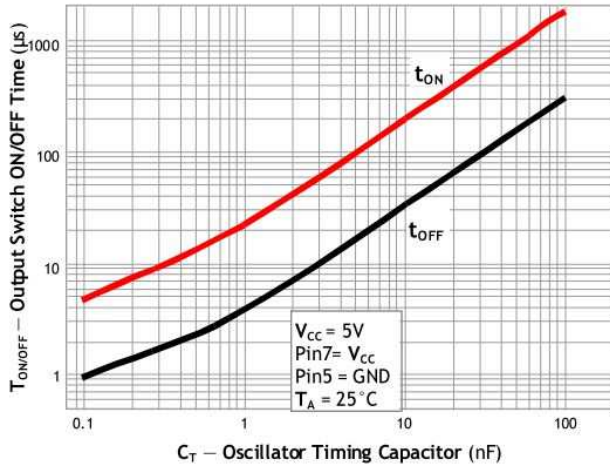
**Note 2:** If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents ( $\leq 300mA$ ) and high driver currents ( $\geq 30mA$ ), it may take up to 2 $\mu s$  for it to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies  $\geq 30KHz$ , and is magnified at high temperature. This condition does not occur with a Darlington configuration, since the output switch cannot saturate. If a non-darlington configuration is used, the following output drive condition is recommended: Forced Beta of output switch:  $I_C \text{ output} / (I_C \text{ driver} - 7mA^*) \geq 10$

\* The 100ohm resistor in the emitter of the driver divide requires about 7mA before the output switch conducts.

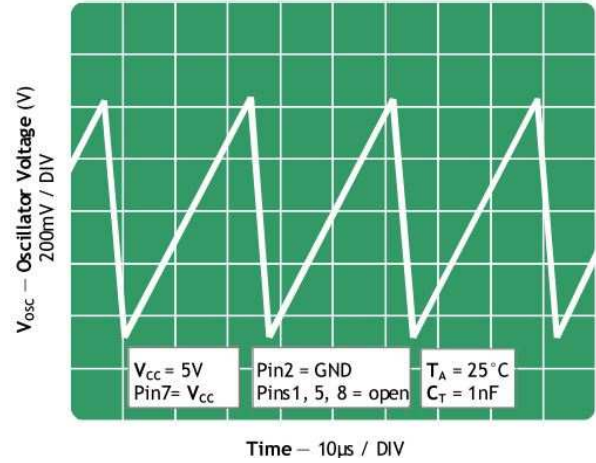
### Block Diagram



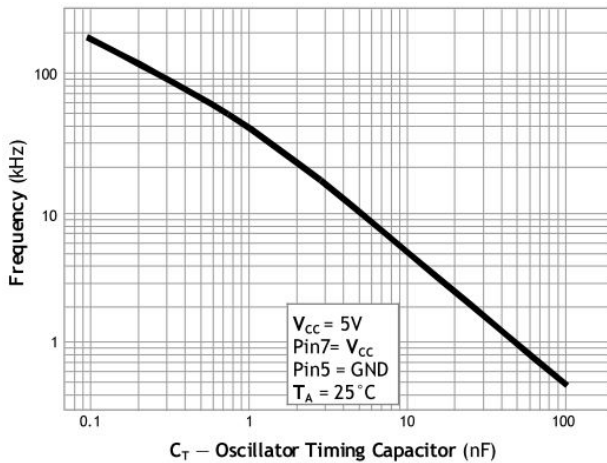
### Electrical Characteristics Curve



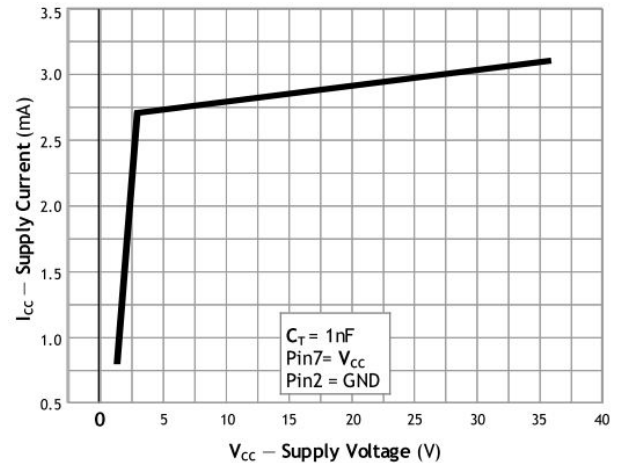
**Fig 1. Output Switch ON-OFF TIME vs. Oscillator Timing Capacitor**



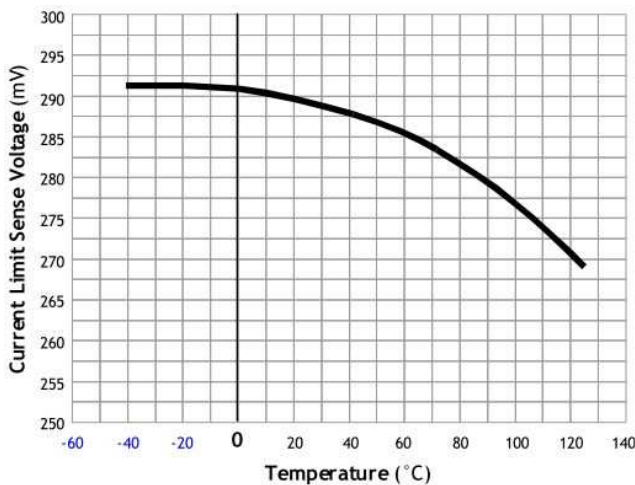
**Fig 2. Timing Capacitor Wave Form**



**Fig 3. Oscillator Frequency vs. Timing Capacitor**

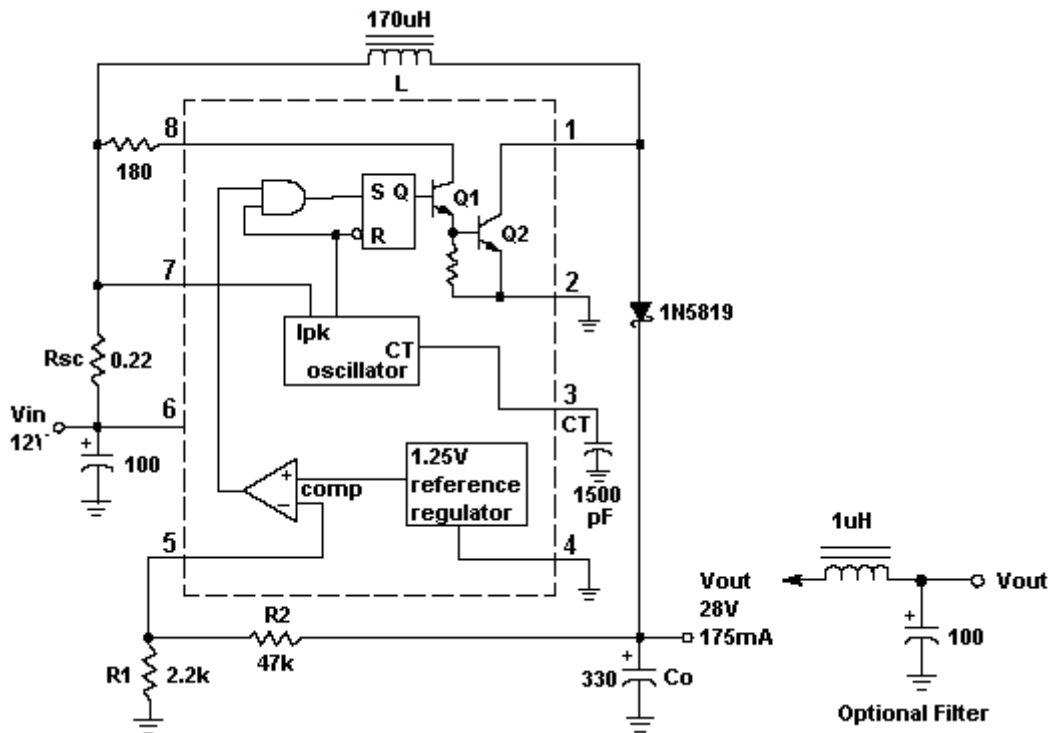


**Fig 4. Standby Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



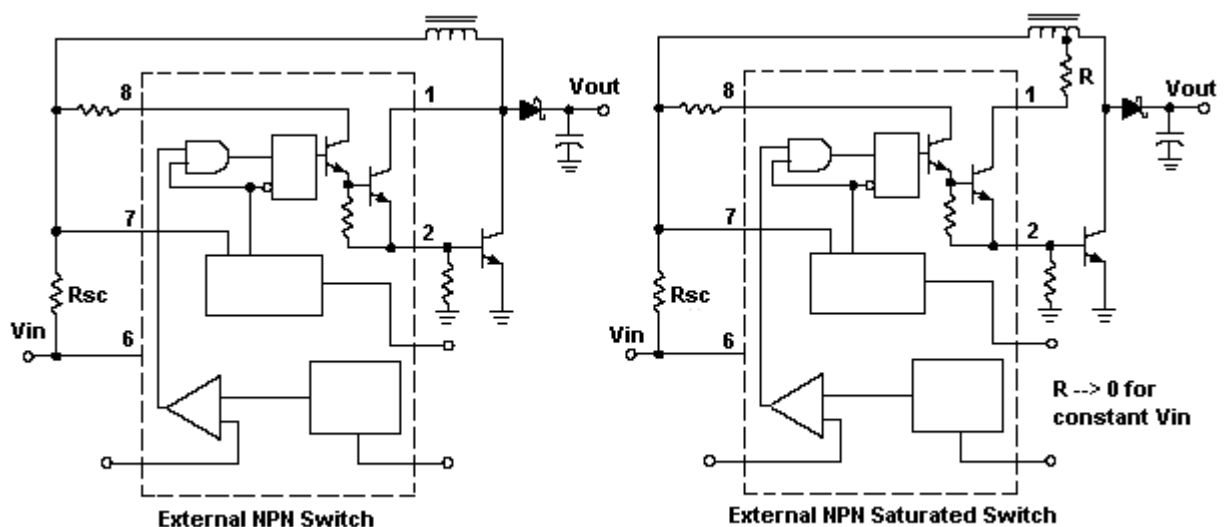
**Fig 5. Current Limit Sense Voltage vs. Temperature**

**Typical Application Circuit**



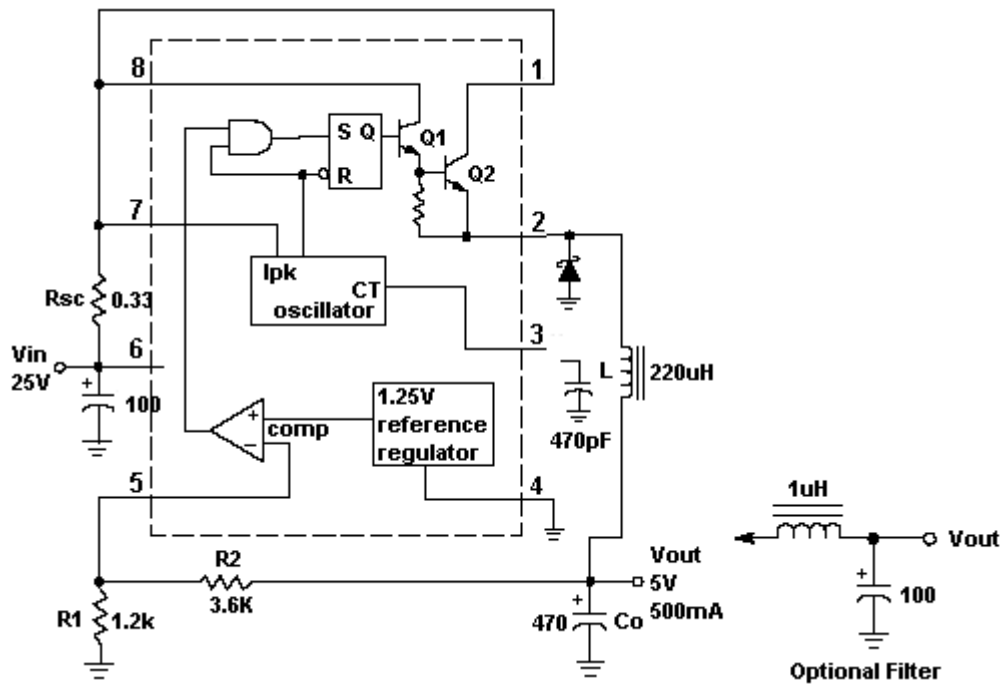
Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 8V \sim 16V$ , $I_o = 175mA$	$30mV = \pm 0.05\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 12V$ , $I_o = 75mA$ to $175mA$	$10mV = \pm 0.017\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 12V$ , $I_o = 175mA$	$400mV_{pp}$
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 12V$ , $I_o = 175mA$	$87.7\%$
Output Ripple with Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 12V$ , $I_o = 175mA$	$40mV_{pp}$

**Figure 7. Step Up Converter**



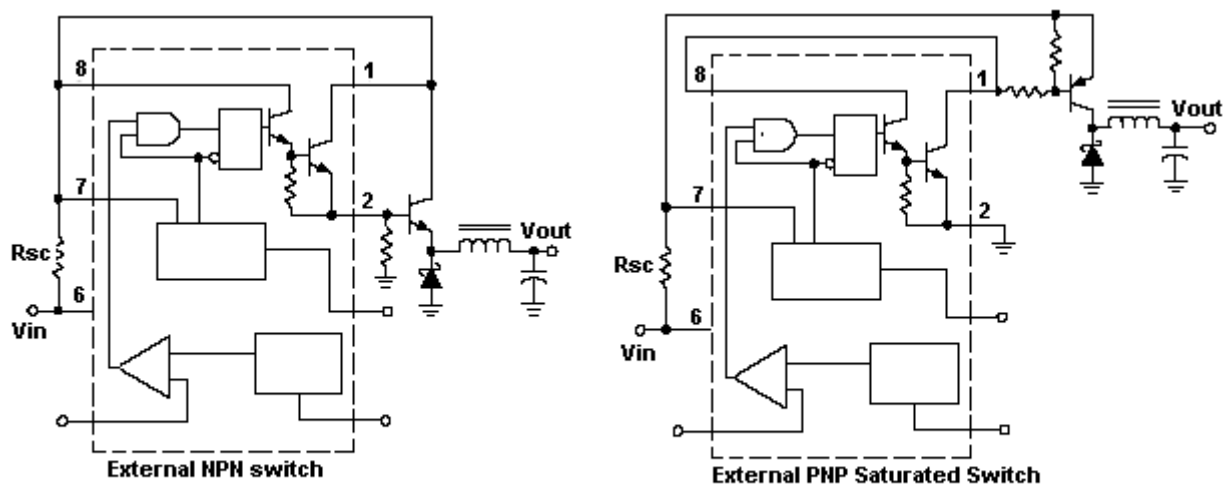
**Figure 8. External Current Boost Connections for  $I_c$  Peak Greater than 1.5A**

**Typical Application Circuit (Continue)**



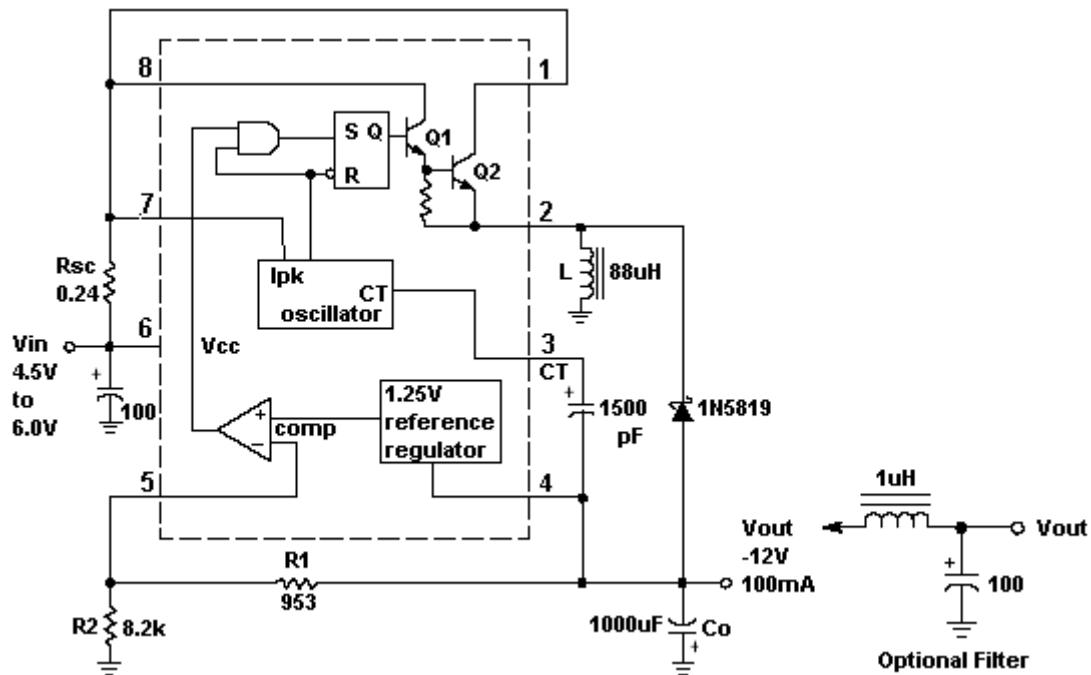
Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 15V \sim 25V$ , $I_o = 500mA$	$12mV = \pm 12\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 25V$ , $I_o = 50mA$ to $500mA$	$3mV = \pm 0.03\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 25V$ , $I_o = 500mA$	$120mV_{pp}$
Short Circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 25V$ , $R_L = 0.1m\Omega$	$1.1A$
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 25V$ , $I_o = 500mA$	$83.7\%$
Output Ripple with Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 25V$ , $I_o = 500mA$	$40mV_{pp}$

**Figure 9. Step Down Converter**



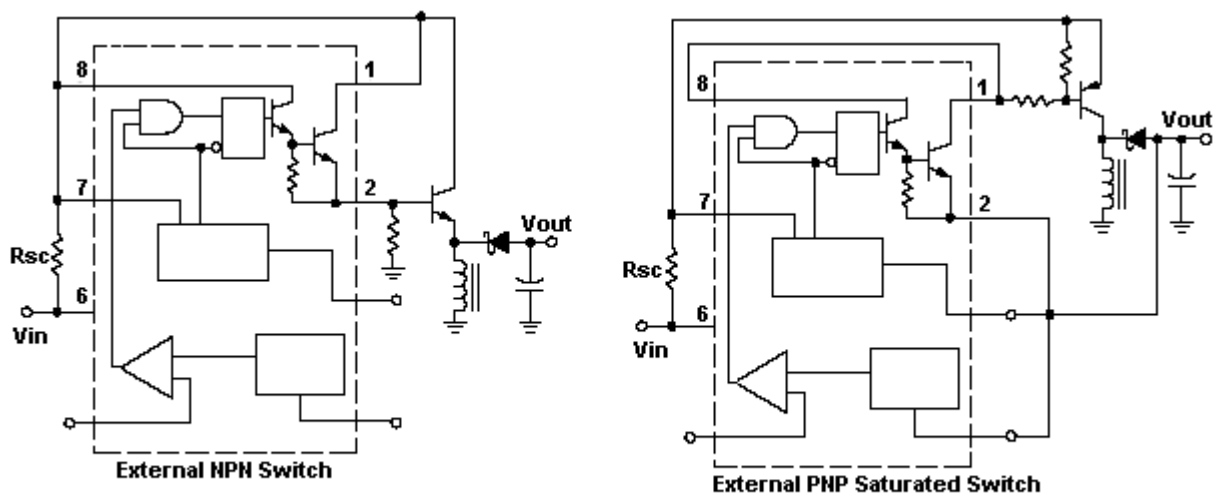
**Figure 10. External Current Boost Connections for  $I_c$  Peak Greater than 1.5A**

**Typical Application Circuit (Continue)**



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 4.5V \sim 6V$ , $I_o = 100mA$	$3mV = \pm 120.012\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $I_o = 10mA$ to $100mA$	$0.022V = \pm 0.09\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $I_o = 100mA$	$500mV_{pp}$
Short Circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $R_L = 0.1\Omega$	$910mA$
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $I_o = 100mA$	$62.2\%$
Output Ripple with Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $I_o = 100mA$	$70mV_{pp}$

**Figure 11. Voltage Inverting Converter**



**Figure 12. External Current Boost Connections for  $I_c$  Peak Greater than 1.5A**

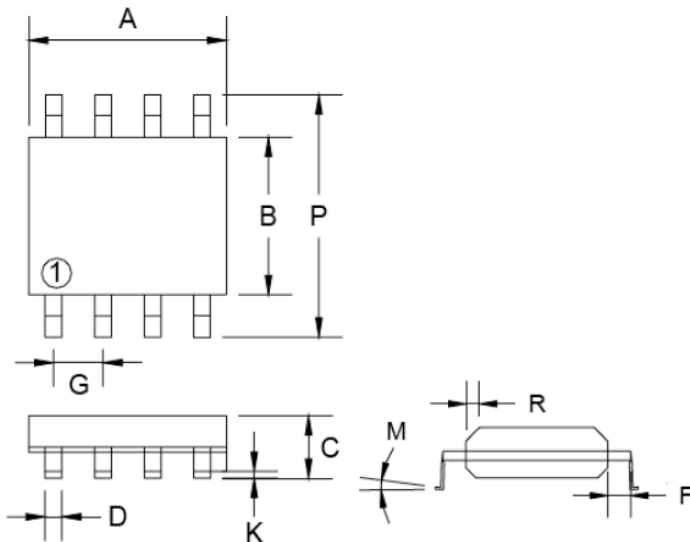
## Design Formula Table

Test	Step Up	Step Down	Voltage Inverting
$\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}}$	$\frac{V_{out} + V_f - V_{in(min)}}{V_{cc(min)} - V_{sat}}$	$\frac{V_{out} + V_f}{V_{cc} - V_{sat} - V_{out}}$	$\frac{ V_{out}  + V_f}{V_{cc} - V_{sat}}$
( $t_{on} + t_{off}$ )	$\frac{1}{f_{min}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{min}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{min}}$
CT	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$
$I_{pk}(switch)$	$2I_{out(max)} \left( \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1 \right)$	$2I_{out(max)}$	$2I_{out(max)} \left( \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1 \right)$
R <sub>sc</sub>	$\left( \frac{0.3}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right)$	$\left( \frac{0.3}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right)$	$\left( \frac{0.3}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right)$
L(min)	$\left( \frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right) * t_{on(max)}$	$\left( \frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out}}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right) * t_{on(max)}$	$\left( \frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}{I_{pk}(switch)} \right) * t_{on(max)}$
Co	$\left( 9 \frac{I_{out} * t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}} \right)$	$\left( \frac{I_{pk}(switch)(t_{on} + t_{off})}{8V_{ripple(pp)}} \right)$	$\left( 9 \frac{I_{out} * t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}} \right)$

### Terms and Definitions

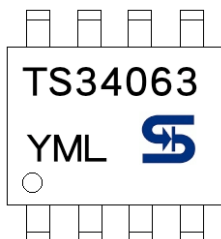
- $V_{sat}$  = Saturation Voltage of the output switch.
- $V_f$  = Forward Voltage drop of the rectifier.  
The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:
- $V_{in}$  = Normal input voltage
- $V_{out}$ : Desired Output voltage,  $|V_{out}| = 1.25 (1 + R_2 / R_1)$
- $I_{out}$  : Desired output current.
- $f_{min}$  : Minimum desired output switching frequency at the selected values for  $V_{in}$  and  $I_o$ .
- $V_{ripple(p-p)}$ : Desired peak-to-peak output ripple voltage. in practice, the calculated capacitor value will need to be increased due to its equivalent series resistance and board layout. The ripple voltage should be kept to a low value since it will directly affect the line and load regulation.

## SOP-8 Mechanical Drawing



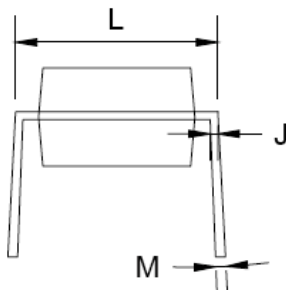
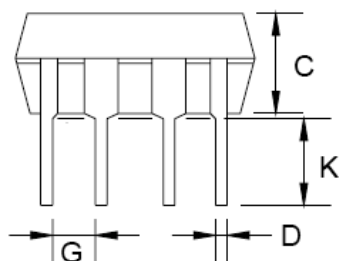
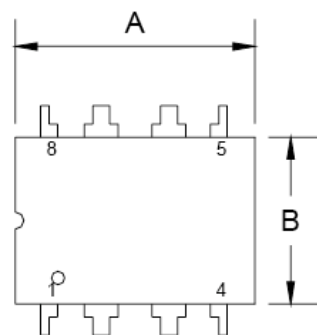
SOP-8 DIMENSION				
DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX.
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.196
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.054	0.068
D	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	0.40	1.25	0.016	0.049
G	1.27BSC		0.05BSC	
K	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.009
M	0°	7°	0°	7°
P	5.80	6.20	0.229	0.244
R	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.019

## Marking Diagram



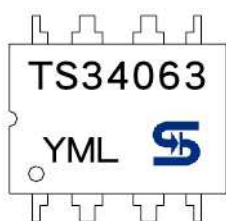
**Y** = Year Code  
**M** = Month Code  
 (A=Jan, B=Feb, C=Mar, D=Apl, E=May, F=Jun, G=Jul, H=Aug, I=Sep, J=Oct, K=Nov, L=Dec)  
**L** = Lot Code

### DIP-8 Mechanical Drawing



DIP-8 DIMENSION				
DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	9.07	9.32	0.357	0.367
B	6.22	6.48	0.245	0.255
C	3.18	4.45	0.125	0.135
D	0.35	0.55	0.019	0.020
G	2.54 (typ)		0.10 (typ)	
J	0.29	0.31	0.011	0.012
K	3.25	3.35	0.128	0.132
L	7.75	8.00	0.305	0.315
M	-	10°	-	10°

### Marking Diagram



**Y** = Year Code

**M** = Month Code

(**A**=Jan, **B**=Feb, **C**=Mar, **D**=Apr, **E**=May, **F**=Jun, **G**=Jul, **H**=Aug, **I**=Sep, **J**=Oct, **K**=Nov, **L**=Dec)

**L** = Lot Code



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